

IV 193

No. IV.]

[Price Fourpence.

Οὐκ ἀνευθε θεοῦ οἱ ἡρnearum θεαὶ πολέμοι, A.T.S. 1863.

THE
ANTI-TEAPOT REVIEW.

A Magazine of Politics, Literature, and Art.

Edited by Members of the Universities, and written only by Members
of the Anti-Teapot Society of Europe.

CONTENTS:—

	PAGE.
PROPOSED VANDALISM AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.....	57
THE BRITISH ANTI-TOBACCO-SMOKING SOCIETY.....	60
THE PROPER STUDY FOR MANKIND.....	62
A GLANCE AT CAMBRIDGE.....	64
CHARITABLE LAWGIVERS	66
PAST AND PRESENT. BY EXON	69
A LITERARY AND THEATRICAL LETTER	72
THE BLAZETON SEASON. BY EROOM	75
OLD ENGLAND'S REPLY TO YOUNG ENGLAND ON MATRIMONY	76

LONDON:

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS, BY

HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.

OXFORD: WHEELER & DAY, HIGH STREET.

READING: GOLDER, LONDON ROAD.

THE ANTI-TEAPOT REVIEW.

Edited by Members of the Universities, and contributed to solely by
Members of the Anti-Teapot Society of Europe.

No. 1, Price Threepence.

THE THIRD EDITION NOW READY.

CONTENTS OF No. 1.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Teapots and Anti-Teapots. | 6. Home and Foreign, by Exon. |
| 2. The Crinose Crisis. | 7. Fat People. |
| 3. A Literary and Theatrical Letter, by
Rewog. | 8. Cambridge Rhymes, by Camboritur. |
| 4. Young England on Matrimony. | 9. Public School and College Literature. |
| 5. Teapots we have heard of. | 10. "Honour to whom Honour is due." |
| | 11. Problems. |

No. 2, Enlarged, Price Fourpence.

SECOND EDITION.

CONTENTS OF No. 2.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Oxford and Cambridge, by Sorbonist. | 7. A Bridal Dialogue. |
| 2. Tourists and Curists. | 8. Literature of the Public Schools—
Paris, Harrow, Eton, Rugby. |
| 3. The Crinose Crisis. (A Defence of
Crinolines.) | 9. Poor Feet. |
| 4. Home and Foreign, by Exon. | 10. Letter from <i>Madhattan</i> , by Eroom. |
| 5. A Literary and Theatrical Letter. | 11. The Partnership, by S. M. |
| 6. Smoking no Murder, by C. W. B. | |

*Erratum, p. 21, for relinquish read extinguish.

No. 3, Price Fourpence.

THE THIRD EDITION IS NOW READY.

CONTENTS OF No. 3.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. The Principles of Anti-Teapotism. | 6. Choice Advertisements. |
| 2. Political Organization of America. | 7. A Literary and Theatrical Letter. |
| 3. Indignation Meetings, by Camboritur. | 8. Cries of the Wounded. |
| 4. The Vote by Ballot. | 9. The Sunday Question. |
| 5. Home and Foreign, by Exon. | 10. Notices to Correspondents. |

CONTENTS OF No. 4.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Proposed Vandalism at Westminster
Abbey. | 5. Charitable Lawgivers. |
| 2. The British Anti-Tobacco-Smoking
Society. | 6. Past and Present. By Exon. |
| 3. The Proper Study for Mankind. | 7. A Literary and Theatrical Letter. |
| 4. A Glance at Cambridge. | 8. The Blazeton Season. By Eroom. |
| | 9. Old England's Reply to Young
England on Matrimony. |

No. 5, price 6d., will appear on May 1st, 1865.

London: HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster Row.

Oxford: WHEELER & DAY, 106, High Street.

Reading: GOLDER, London Road.

Notices to Correspondents.

The Teapot and the Anti-Teapot.—No room in our present number.

R. C. (Edinburgh).—Your pamphlet arrived too late; but, as it is evidently directed against Scotch asceticism, it has our best wishes.

The literary and theatrical letter has been (once more) unavoidably curtailed.

Camboritur.—In "making up" we could not possibly find room. We have received piles of pamphlets and tracts which we cannot possibly notice.

All literary contributions for No. 5 (re-enlarged, price 6d.), should be sent to the Editor of the *Anti-Teapot Review*, 65, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Advertisements should be sent to the Manager, or to S. DEACON, & Co., 154, Leadenhall Street, E.C., before April 20th, 1865.

In reply to several correspondents, we beg to state that no report of the annual dinner, on December 16th, will be published.

T H E

ANTI-TEAPOT REVIEW.

—o—o—o—o—o—
No. IV. — FEBRUARY, 1865.
—o—o—o—o—o—

THE PROPOSED VANDALISM AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

WE read in the pages of the *Gentleman's Magazine** that "drawings by Mr. G. G. Scott were exhibited for the *restoration* of the reredos (involving unfortunately the removal of the solid altar) in Westminster Abbey."

What in the world does all this mean? The subject is lightly touched upon in the above words, but the sounds are ominous. "Drawings" for the "restoration" of an object which has not lost any intelligible feature! Why not state at once that Mr. Scott proposes to remodel the arrangements in the sanctuary? We know that "restoration" often commences with destruction; but we are fairly surprised to find an architect who does not tremble to lay the hand of violence on Westminster Abbey. From the 13th century to the present day, the "solid altar" and the sedilia have kept their respective positions. It is very remarkable that the sedilia, now less used than formerly, should all at once be thought to require so much greater distinction than was bestowed upon them in times when the Abbot was a Peer in Parliament.

The full extent of the injury meditated in the sanctuary has not yet been made known. The present sanctuary is perfect in beauty; but nothing can resist the propensity of Mr. Scott for alteration, for innovation, for destruction. The ornaments of the interior are not rich enough to please him. To the sparkling gems of antiquity around the altar, he must presumptuously add

* No. for May, 1864. Article, "Transactions of the Ecclesiological Society."

some staring specimens of carved work, which (if they possess any merit at all) are entirely indebted to the ancient models with which he deals so ungratefully.

The brief statement in the quotation makes known the fact that Mr. Scott, in his regard for "*restoration*," has taken considerable pains to study the *alterations* of the sanctuary. It was a cloudy and dark day for Westminster Abbey when he entered it with the determination to mar its order and its beauty. It should be remembered that altars are more easily desecrated than consecrated now-a-days.

The Dean and Chapter of Westminster are not alluded to as countenancing this wanton and injurious attack upon the country's worthiest monument of antiquity. The design is slipped into the hands of a society whose silent sanction to the meditated scheme of barbarity is rashly anticipated: as to the guardians of the church, it is very doubtful indeed whether they are alive to the mischief proposed by the plan for the alteration of the interior.

It is a subject to which the most serious attention should be directed. Mr. Scott is very fond of giving stone for wood, and iron for stone, adding thereto a large amount of *brass*; but these forced exchanges are seldom for the benefit of the church; the cost of these things in screens and substitutes for "*solid altars*" is much too great to please anybody but the merchant in articles of that sort.

The same architect not only profanely injures, but saucily insults the Abbey Church; for he makes his plan without consulting the arrangement of the interior, or considering the fitness of the component members for their positions and their uses. He proposes a plan, hap-hazard, and tries it upon the building, but the fit is found to be no fit at all; no matter, he has decided that his own paper plan shall be unalterable; he will make the features of the apse *what they ought to have been made in the 13th century*. Happily there was no Magister Scott among the builders in those days to declare what was the right thing to do, and to determine a better organization of the interior. It has been reserved for such an one to set the mistakes of antiquity to rights.

Mr. Scott delights in finding a wondrous number of defects in the churches of all ages and of all sizes; but we should very much like to know on what ground he claims to change the position and to propose another design for the sedilia, and to throw down the ancient altar. The very cluster of seats which

Mr. Scott wishes to destroy were fixed in their position as soon as the church was prepared to receive them ; it has never had any other, and has never failed to receive the respect due to it until the Mnemoclast brought his destructive powers into the Abbey to do it harm.

It often happened that this choice feature was one of the objects marked for universal destruction in the larger churches during the 16th century. The renowned Church of Westminster in whose history there is so much of national dignity and greatness to cast over it the perfect shield of protection, retained, among almost countless treasures of the richest objects of art, its original and venerable sedilia, which are all the more valuable for being constructed in wood.

The writer of this article is perfectly well acquainted with the sedilia at Westminster ; he received his early lessons and *lectures* in architecture within the walls of the Abbey, and is too grateful for the advantages he enjoys therefrom not to vindicate his benefactor from the merciless onslaught of its assailants. But there is more to come to the surface with respect to this act of barbarity than yet appears even in the remark that "the restoration involves *unfortunately* the removal of the solid altar." The restoration is, as usual, a fresh one ; but that the new sedilia should involve the removal of the altar is an idea as extravagant as it is extraordinary. The juxtaposition of the altar and sedilia, as they have always appeared, is correct ; the former was designedly kept back to the line of the apse, and it would have revived the earlier fame of the Ecclesiological Society if their committee had boldly denounced an act of sacrilege so disgraceful as that which seems to have received their sanction, and to which they have given publicity.

The Abbey Church of Westminster is, beyond comparison, the richest treasury of ancient ecclesiastical and ornamental architecture in England, perhaps in Europe. Its sublime apse and the feretory of St. Edward, encompassed by the shrines and canopied tombs of kings, queens, princes, and nobles—all of great splendour ;—superbly adorned screens, and storied canopies teeming with statuary and sculpture in marvellous variety, confer dignity and beauty upon the sanctuary, with the altar and its more immediate accompaniments. The assemblage thus presented to view,—the works of different periods, and the finest productions of the kind—form the richest perspective groups imaginable ; while wood, stone, and metal combine to enhance the magnificence of the scene. In the midst of this array of

splendour monarchs have, for ages, received their crowns; and the descendants of many of those whose tombs and effigies have so long heightened the solemn splendour of the scene were witnesses of all these impressive ceremonials.

Other churches of note have been ruthlessly plundered of their sepulchral monuments, their screens, and their sedilia; but Westminster Abbey, the great national monument of antiquity, has survived to these days, with all its trophies in their places, and with less detriment than is the ordinary lot of ancient works of art. Even Homer nods sometimes, and the judgment of ecclesiologists is not infallible; we do not hesitate to say that Mr. Scott's princely revenues may be quadrupled by evincing a little judicious sentimentalism over "be-mossed" stones, but his reputation will not be increased by tampering with such a perfect architectural model as Westminster Abbey.

THE BRITISH ANTI-TOBACCO SMOKING SOCIETY.

THE charge which Mr. C. E. Innes lately brought against Mr. Thomas Reynolds, Secretary of the British Anti-Tobacco Smoking Society, failed because it could not be legally proved that the defendant had "caused to be received, knowing the contents, a letter demanding money with menaces, without reasonable cause." In the opinion of Mr. Selfe no actual demand for money was made, but merely a *suggestion* to that effect. We do not wish to censure the decision of the worthy magistrate; but we cannot help regretting that so flagrant a case of Teapotism could not be dealt with according to its deserts. Mr. Selfe's decision must have been hailed with immense delight by the vice-presidents and the other backers of the British Anti-Tobacco Smoking Society; and December 19, we should imagine, will be a day ever to be held in fond remembrance by them, and be duly commemorated as a high festival by all their descendants.

Mr. Reynolds is a very sorry specimen of humanity. He was originally a country tailor; but, like the squirrel in the fable, "he began to grow discontented." Perhaps his business was not sufficiently lucrative, or perhaps he was moved by some loathsome spirit of self-aggrandisement; at all events, we might reasonably suppose that "one day he fell into the following soliloquy:"—

"Why should I spend all my time in this spot, stitching and

cutting, cutting and stitching, and waste away years together in a hole like this? I see many other men go out into the world, make large fortunes, and acquire fame; my neighbour Brown tells me he is just going to do the same, and even Smith declares he will soon follow. To be sure I have not brains as they have, but I have a great abhorrence of smoking; and, by Jove! I'll turn it to good account. I'll be off to-morrow."

He acts up to his word; the B. A. T. S. S. is formed; he is made, or else makes himself its secretary; he publishes a violent and abusive placard, denouncing all smokers as being now "exceedingly insolent;" he sends forth his spies, who come suddenly upon harmless smokers as they are enjoying their cigars upon open platforms; he pockets the money which he can exact from timorous youths, who foolishly yet gladly pay it in order to "avoid costs and exposure." But one day a gentleman of the wrong sort was pounced upon, who was far too wide-awake for Mr. Reynolds; and Mr. Innes, whom, if that benefactor to the smoking community will pardon the comparison, we may represent as the kite in the fable, descried his mean, sneaking tricks, and making a decided *stoop*, applied for a summons against him and obtained it; but Mr. Reynolds, like the squirrel, after losing his senses (if indeed he ever had any) with the fright, escaped punishment. The squirrel, as we learn from the fable, escaped without material injury, and when he had come to himself again, found, to his delight, that the kite, on account of the interference of an eagle, had let him fall close to the very tree which contained his nest. Mr. Reynolds would give clear proof of his being in possession of his senses, after such a narrow escape, by retiring in peace to his usual haunts, and exclaiming with the squirrel, "Ah, my peaceful home! if ever I am again tempted to leave you, may I undergo a second time all the miseries and dangers from which I have now so wonderfully escaped."

The results which are likely to follow the issue of this case are not at all satisfactory to reflect upon. Mr. Reynolds is allowed, for the present at least, to continue what Mr. Selfe called his "highly indecent" mode of procedure, to lie in ambush around the railway stations and carriages, and demand the name and address of any man whom he may detect in the enjoyment of a quiet pipe. We shall not, however, be in the least degree surprised to hear that the next victim has carried out the injunction which Cyrene gave to Aristæus in the case of Proteus:

"*Vim durum et vincula capto
Tende; doli circum hæc demum frangentur inanes.*"

Whatever Mr. Reynolds and his party may hereafter do to mitigate "the insolence of smokers," they will find themselves utterly incapable of ameliorating the comfort of the non-smoking passengers; the railway authorities will also be equally powerless until they frame more reasonable rules about smoking. It is an astonishing fact that the directors of the different railways have not yet discovered a remedy for the present unfortunate state of affairs, or, if they have discovered one, that they do not apply it; they must be fully aware that at least a third part of the adult male passengers are smokers, and this minority *will* smoke in spite of any of the existing rules and bye-laws; why then, we ask, should not a third part of every train be set apart for the benefit of those who are in the habit of thus indulging themselves on a journey? The railway authorities are much to blame; and they would show themselves to be rational creatures by drawing up reasonable regulations on the subject of smoking.

"THE PROPER STUDY FOR MANKIND."*

OF the many translations of books on scientific subjects which have appeared within the last few years, none could be more welcome than Carl Vogt's "*Lectures on Man*;" not because the subjects the author treats of have not received attention before, but because of the fearlessness of expression which characterizes every page of his book. He has not only brought together all the facts which bear upon the remote history of man, but he has also brought together the opinions of the leading scientific men, both in this and other countries, upon the facts which he has collected; and it is very evident, from a perusal of his book, that such facts have received less attention in England than in Germany and America. Dr. Hunt could scarcely have presented to English scientific readers a book more worthy of their consideration. No doubt the book will provoke a great amount of discussion—it is evidently written with that intention,—the result of which must be that the public will have to admit and accept as well-ascertained fact that which they have been hitherto content to believe as mere theory. To do anything like justice to a

* *Lectures on Man—His Place in Creation and in the History of the Earth.* By Professor Carl Vogt. Translated and Edited by Dr. James Hunt, President of the Anthropological Society of London. Longmans: 1864.

book of nearly 500 pages in a short review like this is impossible; the most that can be done is to glance at the author's views on a few important points. The book is divided into sixteen parts or lectures. Lecture 7 treats of the negro; as the negro has been brought so much under notice lately, the following passage, which gives the conclusion of the author, will not be without interest:—

“The grown-up negro partakes, as regards his intellectual faculties, of the nature of the child, the female and the senile white. He manifests a propensity to pleasure, music, dancing, physical enjoyments, and imitation; while his inconstancy of impressions and all the feelings are those of the child. Like the child, the negro has no soaring imagination; but he peoples surrounding nature, and endows even lifeless things with human or supernatural powers. He makes himself a fetish of a piece of wood, and believes that the ape remains dumb lest he should be compelled to work.”

This is evidently no prejudiced opinion of the author, or one given without due consideration of the subject, as will be seen by perusing the twenty previous pages which give an account of his researches in that particular branch of the subject. The tables of cranial measurements are very useful, and evidently compiled with a considerable amount of care. Professor Vogt is very earnest in his entreaties to anthropologists to adopt an uniform system of craniometry. That all anthropologists will accept any one system as correct is not to be expected; but a better understanding on this point must be come to between English and foreign societies before any reliable deductions can be made. The human jaw found at Moulin Quignon, near Abbeville, has received special attention; two engravings from M. de Quatrefage's photograph are given, which are very acceptable, also an engraving representing a section of the beds where the jaw was found; and Carl Vogt has certainly set at rest all doubts as to the authenticity of this celebrated jaw.

Lecture 11 treats of the chronological calculations in the Deltas of the Mississippi and the Nile. Professor Vogt attaches great importance to the researches of Dr. Bennett Dowler. That gentleman made a very interesting computation as to the age of a skeleton of a man in a good state of preservation, found beneath four sunken forests of cypress trees at New Orleans on the occasion of an excavation being made for the formation of the gas works, and arrived at the conclusion that the total age of the skeleton was at the very least 57,500 years. Want of

space prevents our entering further into this subject, though we would fain dwell on it. On another occasion we hope to refer to it again; for none can be of greater importance, none so worthy of our attention.

A GLANCE AT CAMBRIDGE.

WE have often heard it remarked of the majority of those who go out in the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge, that they are mathematicians—and nothing else; that they cannot even construe the Greek Testament correctly, &c. Without affirming or denying the truth of this observation, we would rather express our surprise, when we consider the course prescribed to mathematical students, that they should be able to construe the Greek Testament at all. The very small amount of classical knowledge which many of them take to the University is pretty clearly set forth by the difficulty which they have in mastering the elementary classical work of the “Previous Examination;” after which, they direct their attention to mathematics exclusively—nor can we blame them for doing so, so long as the mathematical course retains its present constitution. Our attack, then, is not directed against mathematical men, but, against a system unsuited to the present age: a system which foists upon society, as educated men, those who have employed all their energies upon one particular branch of knowledge, to the neglect of all others. We admit that mathematics alone present a wide field; and it is most certainly true that many mathematical students are men thoroughly well informed in general subjects: but the fact of their being so, though extremely creditable to the men themselves, is not at all due to the system of which we complain: for it is not so generally well known as it ought to be, that not only is no encouragement offered to Cambridge men to turn their attention to any other pursuit, but that impediments are often put in the way of their doing so. We will explain by taking the not uncommon case of a man, who by giving exclusive attention to mathematics would turn out a high wrangler, but whose early education or natural inclinations lead him to the study of English Literature, History, or anything else, whereby his position in the Tripos would be materially affected: such an one would be attacked by his tutors, college and private, who, anxious, probably, the one for his own reputation, the other

for that of his college, prevail upon him to lay aside such subjects for the present, as "there will be plenty of time for them after the degree." After the degree, forsooth, when a man's education is completed as far as *Alma Mater* is concerned? Plenty of time? Is it not rather the fact that there will be no time? Apart from the honour attaching to it, the generality of men strive for a good degree, in the hope that it will lead to a Fellowship, or to a good appointment elsewhere; in the former case their time is generally occupied in private tuition, and in neither case, probably, would much leisure be afforded for general study, even if the inclination for it remained. Others have immediately to prepare for the Voluntary Theological Examination, or those of the Bishops' Chaplains, and such demands are thereby made upon their time, as to preclude the possibility of general study. Then, after ordination, a curate who truly does his duty in his parish, can often barely find time for those studies which belong to his sacred calling; what chance, then, is there for general subjects? The majority of those who dismiss these things "for the present," find them utterly impossible "after the degree."

We maintain, then, that the proper time for attending to these subjects is during the undergraduate career, and that attention to them ought to be encouraged. This might be done without placing any impediment in the way of those who might still prefer to devote themselves exclusively to mathematics, by appointing some useful subject for examination, be it the English Language and Literature (for which, however, as for the Latin, there is as yet no professorial chair established in the University, though several subjects of minor importance are thus endowed), or Modern History, or anything else, to proficiency in which great weight should be attached in the Tripos. We are convinced that not only would such a change produce beneficial results, but that many would hail it with delight: since under the present system the only alternative a man has, who does not wish to be merely a mathematician, is to go in for double honours—a feat which very few can perform with any great degree of excellence.

We cannot leave this subject, at which, though worthy of serious consideration, we have been able to take only a cursory glance, and have been compelled to omit several matters connected with it, without remarking that the manner in which men sneer at the Moral and Natural Sciences Triposes, calling them "premiums on idleness," &c., is altogether unjustifiable.

Let it be understood that those who go out in these sciences will have an equal chance of preferment with those who go out in Mathematics, and the latter Tripes will have two formidable rivals—the probability being that the men who go out in the former will be more useful and agreeable members of society, than those who go out in the latter.

CHARITABLE LAWGIVERS.

AN Association which ostensibly sets forward as its main object charity and good-will to all, is sure, particularly at Christmas time, to meet with a generous response from the large-hearted British public. We do not for one moment mean to assert, that the innumerable inroads which are made into men's pockets, either by means of their mouths, or by the favoured correspondents of newspapers, are always justifiable. We will go even further, and say, that there are many (so-called) "charities," and "missionary societies," which claim the alms of the public, on no other ground that we can see, and for no other purpose, than that of supporting a select number of plausible secretaries,* whose chief business it is to write (what maiden ladies of a certain age like so much) sentimental reports of the moral and spiritual depravity of Roman Catholics in Ireland, aboriginal South Africans, or of those Jews who do not live in Houndsditch. It is an astonishing fact that there are, particularly in small English and Scotch county towns, many ladies, perfectly pure in their lives and intentions, who are—to say the least—gulled into becoming canvassers for canting Associations, because that "dear man," the Rev. Hagios Smalltalk (formerly at St. Bee's, and whose son is about to start as a missionary under the auspices of one of the parent societies), declares that only "faithful ministers" are selected, and that the Jesuits have neither ability nor courage—of course, no one ever yet accused them of possessing a particle of principle—to cope with the savages of places unknown to the unlearned in geography; that the light of true Protestantism can only be taught by domestic influence; and that God's worship ought to be represented to the "unconverted" in all its simplicity, by erecting barns with

* *Guardian*, January 11th, 1865.

three-deckers, or by singing, bare-headed, nice nasal selections from those harmonious songsters, Messrs. Brady and Tate, the Davids of the Anglican Church.

The love of "doing good" has taken such a firm hold upon many of our fair countrywomen, and, moreover, long walks on district-visiting expeditions are so very improving to the complexion, that we really ought not to insinuate one word as to the self-indulgence and parochial praise which naturally follow when ladies attend to what are, after all, in five cases out of six, their own vested interests. We have no wish to speak disparagingly of those noble institutions, or of those devoted individuals, (whether male or female) whose objects are to administer relief to the bereaved widow, to prop the steps of tottering age, or to snatch the fatherless child from destruction; in a word, to alleviate the ills which human flesh is heir to. On the other hand, we do not admire the scandal and gossip which are too often generated by the efforts of proselytizing visitors; and we tremble for the safety of society, when we see the bigotry of a large part of our country population appealed to in the name of charity. We are aware that every individual must have his or her own particular leaning, pet prejudice, or antipathy; but it is very hard that charitable sharpers (*i.e.* men who only feed the hungry when they feed themselves at the expense of their victims) should be allowed to minister with impunity to the evil passions of others, and make comfortable incomes for their families, by fanning into flames what might otherwise have been left to smoulder or die out of itself. We are tired of pseudo-charities, and find that another new* Association has been formed, which, in the interest of "true religion and learning," (of course) claims the prayers (and subscriptions) of "all members of the Church of England."

The object of the Association is to promote the amendment of the law of Final Appeal in matters affecting doctrine. The prospectus does not state explicitly wherein the law needs amendment, and we are left in the dark as to the new ecclesiastical charter which the Association desires. The Committee is composed of eight laymen and forty-six clergy; amongst the latter are the great lights of the High-Church party. The patristic school is worthily represented by Dr. Pusey and Mr.

* Circular of the Law of Appeal Amendment Association," December 1864.

Keble,—Mr. Bright and Mr. Massingberd,—Mr. Carter, of Clewer,—Mr. Meyrick, Drs. Wordsworth and Denison, Mr. Upton Richards, and the egotistical "J. W. B." of the *Guardian*, may be looked upon as fair representatives of the historical, devotional, "Anglo-continental," high, dry and abusive, ritualistic, and blundering schools within a school.*

We at length find Dr. Wordsworth actually inviting Dean Stanley to join the Association; it would have been far better for him if he had recalled the abuse which he has heaped so profusely on foreigners who do not think that the poet† or his namesake‡ are the best "practical guides," either in matters of travel or theology. We imagine that Archdeacon Denison is the only Church dignitary in England who ever used *loquere* for *loqui* in an assembly of scholars; and we can understand that a clerk who was, not many years since, very nearly deprived for heresy, should take such an affectionate interest in Professor Jowett's endowment, ecclesiastical law generally, and the *Church and State Review* in particular. There are some who have suffered persecution, but not learned mercy; and we believe, from the constitution of the present Association, that any amendment of the law which may be proposed by it would simply make confusion worse confounded. It may be galling to men to appeal to the law and find the law dead against them; but a judgment, which is adverse to one school out of many, in no way affects the jurisdiction of the court which gave it, or weakens the justice of the justices.

We have no doubt that the united judgment of bishops would "settle" spiritual appeals with the calm, unruffled equity of lawn-sleeves and port-wine orthodoxy. Poor unlicensed curates know what episcopal power is, and are made to tremble under the chilling motto that might is right. The law for curates is one which at present has no appeal. The law for bishops and incumbents may not be, in fact, it is not, perfect, either in matters temporal or spiritual; the amendment would, if carried by its present advocates, prove no amendment at all, but become dangerous to the liberty of a large class of her Majesty's subjects. We once heard Dr. Cumming tell an admiring crowd of ladies that there were angels present in the

* "Letters to Home Friends," by J. W. B. "Practical Guides, by an Englishman Abroad." An invaluable book for Tourists. (Ed. A. T. R.)

† The most dreary description of Scotland was written by the Poet Wordsworth.

‡ "Notes of a Continental Tour," by the Rev. Canon Wordsworth.

very room where he was lecturing. The ladies of course wept for joy, and hoped that, notwithstanding the good man's predictions (and lease), it would be some time before the Dr. began to take in coal by the sack. We, too, hope that when Anti-Teapots and the new charitable lawgivers meet in the Elysian fields, it may not require a very large police force to keep such good fellows in order.

PAST AND PRESENT.

EARLY in last year England's hopes were realized by the birth of a Prince, and, as usual, much money changed hands on the occasion; but a little mistake must have occurred somewhere, for the heir to the throne arrived in these realms without any nurse or clothes in readiness to receive him, and the physicians all tumbled down from London long after all was over. Great preparations had been made at Marlborough House; but this royal residence, unfortunately for Berkshire tradespeople, is not in the parish of Old Windsor.

As we had obtained a Princess from Denmark, it was only natural that Denmark in her hour of need should have expected something from us. The English Ministers, with a readiness and magnanimity which did them credit, then gave out to the world the names and addresses of all those monarchs who were parties to the treaties of 1852. England's interests were threefold;—1. The union with the royal Danish line; 2. The unhappy alliance with Prussia; and, 3, what was not so generally known, the alliance between our own Royal Family and the Duke of Augustenberg, through the House of Hohenlohe. When the interests of a wife, a daughter, and a cousin were involved, we could hardly be surprised to hear people assert that the Queen of England and the Heir Apparent were divided in their sympathies; we were still less surprised to find our ministerial Vicars of Bray perfectly ready to wink at the barbarities perpetrated in Holstein, by the very obedient servants of the beery Confederation. There were obstacles, strong as death, which prevented the English Government from putting effective charity in the place, where they simply dropped a sentimental tear; and we have no doubt that if Earl Russell were now to skim the superficies of his "terrible" despatches he would find it only froth. Our very respected Premier puts us in mind of the character who had a hand for every-

body and a heart for none. Of the minor stars of the Government, we can only say that their *modesto-vanitas* is so strong that they occasionally shine even here upon earth, in spite of themselves. We congratulate the German Powers on their happy display of ability, with regard to the dismemberment of Denmark, and hope they may prove themselves men, and not cannibals, in meting out the remains of their victim.

The less we say of Poland the better. If the serfs have been emancipated, it is for the very good reason that so many patriots in the higher classes of society have been shot, banished, or imprisoned, that the "free" population simply needed a little nursing.

With regard to Italy, we can candidly admit that the "happy transmutation" there has metamorphosed Turin into a scene of riot and bloodshed. Victor Emmanuel and the Irish rioters of Belfast, seem to hold by Mr. Darwin's opinion, that, as many more individuals of each species are born than can possibly survive, there must be a frequently-recurring struggle for existence; so, after all, Captain Costigan is not the only hero who has something to "fall back upon."

When the holy relics of John Knox were exhibited to Scotch pilgrims some years ago, in Edinburgh, we little thought that a tercentenary would be inflicted on England: but our decorators and gilders, to say nothing of the licensed victuallers, had far too keen an eye to business, to allow Shakspeare's three-hundredth birthday to pass without a demonstration; and the model of Shakspeare's house at the Crystal Palace, with a clown's head in close proximity to the immortal bard's bedroom, remains as a lasting monument of the Stratford Festival and its enlightened directors. An April Fool number of the Tercentenary ought surely to be published for the instruction of our offspring, to show them the proper way of getting up, hereafter, a grand failure in honour of Shakespeares yet unborn. How is it that all English "demonstrations" are failures in matters of taste? In the Garibaldi procession we saw roughs and *brigands* smoking short pipes, or sitting solemnly behind London cab-horses, driven by dirty drivers. The mob-orator, Harper, tired of living like a maggot in a hazel-nut, was one of the first to improve the occasion; Lambeth wept for joy, and Smithfield cheered, and the result simply passes man's description.

But to one home point we must not forget to allude. Oxford, having invariably won the toss and had the choice of station, has won the Putney boat-race for the last four years. We do

not consider that Cambridge stands one inch lower in the scale of muscular Christianity because the light blues have been of late constantly, but honourably, defeated on the river. It is a fact, not to be forgotten by Oxford men, that Cambridge nearly always wins the cricket match, and that the Cam is not so good a river for practice as the Isis. It is marvellous that both the dark and light blues are not both immersed year after year in the "sweet" (?) waters of the Thames, and that some hundreds of spectators are not maimed for life by the crowds of horsemen who are allowed to throng the banks. We are not at war with "horsey" individuals; but we do not think it fair that spirited horses, with, for the most part, essentially "London riders," should be allowed to make their presence so offensively felt as has hitherto been the case. Shall we endure or cure this crying evil? Steamers alone are bad enough; but horses and steamers united are more than flesh and blood can stand.

Through the folly of the authorities at the War Office, the British Volunteers were sent on Easter-Monday to break their legs, eat sandwiches, and shoot off ramrods, at Farley Heath. We shall next hear that they are going up Knock Hill on a wet Sunday to say their devotions, and admire the Ayrshire Hills in a Scotch mist.

It is a pity that Mr. Delane allowed himself to be trotted out by Mr. Cobden; it would have been far wiser if he had shown that he was not trottable; for the whole *bataclan* of penny papers had something to write about at the very moment when things were very dull.

The results of paternal legislation in the metropolis have been to fill the Haymarket, after 1 a.m., with noisy "characters," who would otherwise, had they been allowed, have remained quietly within-doors. Evans's suffers unjustly with the rest; and we suppose that Welsh rarebits can only be obtained, under the new dispensation, at the Midnight Meetings, or Motte's, where licences are considered unnecessary luxuries. The discipline of the Kirkaldy presbytery, and the exertions of the British Anti-Tobacco-Smoking Society, with "some village" Close at its head, and a few more pious platitudes from Exeter Hall in the month of May, are offered as drops of cold comfort to the "villagers" of London; but it will be the business of all true Anti-Teapots to obey the laws, and—get them amended as soon as possible.

EXON.

A LITERARY AND THEATRICAL LETTER.

It is by no means with a light heart or a smoothly running pen that I write this article. I am aware that much is expected from me, and a painful consciousness of inability weighs me down. The pantomimes and Christmas extravaganzas ought in all conscience to give me enough to gossip about, and here am I without a word to say. So before I begin with the Christmas pieces, let me say a word or two about the plays which made their appearance before.

The Workmen of Paris, at the Adelphi, is, I think, a great failure, and for this reason. It was brought out with great noise and clatter, and has nothing in itself to answer the hopes raised by such announcements. Mr. Webster's acting was very good in the old man's part, but the others were miserably weak. Mrs. Stirling's rôle by no means suited her, nor was Miss Woolgar much better off. Fancy Miss Woolgar personifying an injured innocent! The scene of the factory was tolerable, but not anything like a real one; and the curtain coming down every five minutes, to make up what Mr. Webster facetiously terms tableaux, is in the last degree slow and melancholy.

Miss Bateman has now returned, and *Leah* is again in full swing, but I hear with a better cast. The performance ends with a farce occasioned by the noise made by the Davenport Brothers, called *Dark Doings in the Cupboard by the Knotting'em Brothers*.

One word about the Davenports. As yet they have not been exposed: they have been so tied up as not to be able to free themselves; but their trick remains undiscovered, and their dark *séance* still excites wonder, and in many cases alarm, and no wonder, as the thumps given by the flying instruments are by no means soft. Professor Anderson's daughter and his treasurer do the rope-tying trick very well; which trick, indeed, has been performed in almost every theatre and music hall about London since the Davenports (and Boucicault) made it so famous.

At the Olympic Miss K. Terry has achieved a great success in *The Hidden Hand*, which is in some parts very like *Lucretia*. The story is a little long, and the introduction of the old shepherd a mistake. Miss L. Moore acts her part with great grace and feeling. *My Wife's Bonnet*, which begins in an animated conversation and final struggle in the theatre itself, is

amusing, as it invariably moves the pit and gods to a great state of virtuous indignation.

Let me say as little as possible about the pantomimes, the best reason being that there is so little to say. I believe it is generally acknowledged that, as a rule, they are very feeble this year. Her Majesty's is certainly so. Though Byron is the author of the opening part, it is very dull, except when Miss Furtardo is on the stage, and of course what she does is excellent—such dash and go about her; but otherwise the scenes are too long, and nothing to do in them. The harlequinade is by far the poorest I ever saw—so few tricks, and all working badly, and a very feeble harlequin who essayed to jump through a window once; he did it in very poor fashion, and wisely did not try again. The *Eidon Aeides* is simply the old ghost illusion, and a great mistake when the personages are made to talk, for the muffled sound does away with the illusion of their being present. The golden rain at the end is well done.

Covent Garden is happier; a good beginning, and a dancer with one leg, the great Donato. This gentleman, it would appear, began as a dancer, and did not succeed: he took to bull-fighting, the consequence of which was, that he had to part with one leg; and so he who could not please with two supporters enchants with one. His intellects were probably insufficient to manage two understandings. He gets £35 a night. Of course, all the other theatres and music halls are frantic with jealousy; and all the comic singers and dancers are undergoing indescribable tortures in their efforts to bind up one leg, so as to appear to be without it. Drury Lane has *Hop o' my Thumb* and his *Eleven Brothers*, with its usual double pantomimic company.

The Princess's has only a pantomimic extravaganza this year, *The Magic Horse and the Ice-Maiden Princess*, principally remarkable for a very incomprehensible story, and a very good scene of an ice cavern. The morning performance also includes the *Streets of London*, in a compressed form. By the way, I hear that in the *Streets of Lambeth*, as acted over the water, the whole of the neighbouring fire engine-men turn out for the fire scene at the end. Thus the growing taste for realities on the stage is fully satisfied. (*Query*: What would happen if a real fire took place at the same time—which fire would the men attend? They would, I suppose, give the theatrical one the preference.

A somewhat puffy and flowery prospectus announces the appearance of a new periodical under the well-known name of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which is itself (according to the before-mentioned prospectus) to be by no means puffy or flowery; and to contain no reprints of news, but simply articles, and its politics are "Liberal-Conservative," price twopence. The market is

getting well-stocked with papers, and also magazines, if the report is true that a new shilling monthly is going to appear in the shape of *The Traveller*.

Although the new prospectus of the *P.M.G.* can by no means compare in magnificent promises with Capt. Shandon's well-known composition; yet the following extracts will show that, in its way, it is by no means bad. After stating that it is difficult to describe the plan of an enterprise like the *Pall Mall Gazette*, without seeming to boast," &c., we are told that "literary considerations alone would determine us to have our news reports written in plain English; but beyond these there is the fact that the lessons to be found in many an accident of human life and social polity, are lost in the turgid language in which they are narrated." That is by no means a bad attempt. I think Bungay himself would have said it was all right, though Warrington might have laughed. "At the same time," it says—and here is comfort for lovers of jokes—"at the same time we by no means intend to make the paper pedantic or solemn." It is clear that whoever wrote this "proclamation" is not among the contributors. "Humour is too powerful, as well as too pleasant, to be left out of the design, which will lose none of the advantages of occasional trifling. . . . Epigram, but not spite—burlesque, but not vulgarity—will be readily admitted into its columns; and since a joke is often as illustrative as an argument, good jokes will be welcome too." Notwithstanding the absurdity of all this, I am told there are many good names down as contributors, amongst others J. Hannay, who has retired from the editorship of the *Edinburgh Courant*. The *Owl* will probably appear an evening paper. I know that preparations for its re-appearance have been made.*

"The Hidden Wisdom of Christ," by E. de Bunsen (Longmans), is creating a revolution in the religious world, owing to its wonderful amount of information, and extraordinary beliefs. It is a book of immense research; though perhaps it would have been as well if such researches had never been made, considering what they have produced.

A sixpenny monthly, called *Clack* (Plymouth: James and James), has appeared; and the first number promises well.

Another new paper is announced, *The Glow-worm*, intended as a paper to be perused in the theatre. Let us hope that we shall have to pay less for it than we do now at the Haymarket and elsewhere for an ordinary play-bill.

* The *Arrow*, thank goodness, is defunct.

Mr. Byron, I see, has also tried his hand at novel-writing ; and "Paid in Full" is soon to appear.

Now, for the last *bonne bouche*—report says that Alfred Tennyson might have been made a baronet. Let us all be thankful that he refused the proffered honour.

THE BLAZETON SEASON.

WHAT if we've no rippling river
Glancing through sequestered vales ?
What if trees decline to live a
Life exposed to Sou'-west gales ?

"Nullâ non donanda lauru,"
Other charms that city's got :
Blazeton ! oh when first we saw you,
Favoured did we deem our lot.

Not when every weary member
Bids the "azure tomes" adieu—
Not when August and September
Show how "early falls the Jew."

But when from thy crown of glory,
Left are all the jewelled hoard,
Who, though on a second story,
By the rising rents are—*floored*.

'Tis then—'tis then that Beauty's daughters
Linger with thee loth to go,
After going to German waters
For Papa's neuralgic toe.

Eyes of beauty brightly glancing,
Smile and charm away the blues ;
Riders on the cliff are prancing
Mounted on their seasoned screws.

Then at eve in dances mazy,
Thread we through the mingled throng ;
While the voice that drove us crazy,
Whispers as we glide along.

If *that* Maori *—[wretched creature,
Great must be his unborn crimes!
For he's always made to meet your
Gaze, when you take up the *Times*].

If *that* Maori, after gazing
On the Bridge's ruined pile,
Done up by the sight amazing
Comes to Blazeton for a while;

If, when on the beach he's strolling,
Meets his gaze a *corpus* there,
Tossed up by the billows rolling,
"This side up with greatest care."

If he rends the breast asunder,
Gone he'll find the vital part,
Blazeton belles! 'twill be no wonder,
Since to you we've lost our heart.

Trinity College, Cambridge.

EROOM.

OLD ENGLAND'S ANSWER TO "YOUNG ENGLAND ON MATRIMONY."†

YOU'RE right, youthful Albion, with caution proceed;
Enjoy, for the present, your exquisite weed,
Your matchless outrigger, your spirited steed.
Enjoy the fleet moments with bachelor friends,
Enjoy ev'ry blessing that Providence sends;
Delight in the dance, in the smiles of the fair,
The line, and the bat, and the freedom from care,
But, under a brilliant, bewitching outside,
A solid and hard-working character hide.
The hero in private, though on the world's stage,
Reputed the gayest young man of your age,
And earn, by the labours of day and of night,
A home for some sylph who shall render it bright,
By the fervour of love, and the radiance of light;
Receive your old friends, and rejoice in your fame,
And save from oblivion your race and your name.

S. M.

* Lord Macaulay's *New Zealander*.

† "Anti-Teapot Review," No. I., p. 7.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT

is a thought often occurring to literary men, public characters, and persons of benevolent intentions. An immediate answer to the inquiry may be obtained of

RICHARD BARRETT,

13, MARK LANE, LONDON,

where every description of Letterpress, Lithographic, and Copper-plate

PRINTING

is executed on reasonable terms; the various departments being replete with the most modern appliances for the production of superior work, comprising New Founts of BOOK and FANCY TYPES, Powerful STEAM PRINTING and CUTTING MACHINES, HYDRAULIC and other PRESSES, &c., offering to those intending to print a Book, Pamphlet, Posting Bill, Circular, Card, &c., equal and unusual advantages.

A choice assortment of OLD-FACED LETTER, now so frequently chosen by authors of taste, is included in the Plant, and will be found eminently suitable for Prayer-books, Hymnals, Church Services, Missals, Choir Notices, &c., in black and red or more colours of ink.

A Specimen Book of Types, and information for authors, sent free on application to

R. BARRETT, 13, MARK LANE, CITY.

A PRIEST, a member of the A.T.S., asks his associates and all others to assist him in one or both of the following objects:—The restoring of his chancel, or the *building of a parsonage*. His parish is a poor one. The President of the A.T.S. will take charge of all subscriptions, and will answer all enquiries addressed to him, under cover to the Publishers.

CLASSICAL TUTOR IN LONDON.—An Oxford M.A. in Honours (late of Exeter College,) a Member of the A. T. S. has a few hours disengaged.

Address, M. A., 36, Elgin Crescent, Notting Hill, London, W

JUST READY, PRICE 1s. 6d.,

A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE ANTI-TEAPOT SOCIETY.

By FERGUS BROTHERS.

EXETER: C. D. MAYNE, Bookseller, Stationer and Photographic Publisher.

SAMUEL DEACON & Co.,

Advertisement Agents,

Agents for the insertion of Advertisements in
Newspapers, Magazines, &c.,

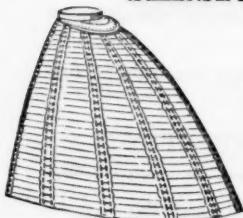
154, LEADENHALL STREET, CORNHILL, CITY.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR A SERIES OF ADVERTISEMENTS IN ANY PAPER OR PAPERS.

A Complete List of Newspapers sent on Application.

All Advertisements for the *Anti-Teapot Review* to be sent to
above Address.

SANSFLECTUM CRINOLINES.



Patent Sansflectum Jupon.
16s. 6d., 19s. 6d., and 21s. 6d.
Covers, 4s. 6d. and
5s. 11d. each.

"This Jupon is
light, elegant, and
graceful. The hoops
are made of Gutta
Percha." — *Court
Journal*.

Work on "Crino-
line in our Parks
and Promenades,"
with 10 Antique
Illustrations, gratis
and post free.



The Effect of Philpott's Sansflectum Crinolines.



Patent Ondina, or Wave
Jupon.
18s. 6d. and 21s. each.
Covers, 4s., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 11d.
each.

"Allows the dress
to fall in graceful
folds." — *Morning
Post*.

Illustrations, with
prices of Sansflec-
tum Jupons, gratis
and post free.

EDWARD PHILPOTT,
FAMILY DRAPER, JUPON AND CORSET MANUFACTURER,
TO THE COURT AND ROYAL FAMILY,
37, Piccadilly, opposite St. James's Church.

YOUR CARD, SIR!

**CARDS FOR EVERYBODY:
VISITING, WEDDING, AND BUSINESS,
PROGRAMME, BALL, AND DINNER CARDS,**

AT

**EDWARD G. BERRYMAN'S GENERAL PRINTING OFFICE,
BATH HOUSE, BLACKHEATH ROAD, S.E.**

Every Description of Printing and Engraving executed on the Premises as Cheap
as any House in or out of London.

LONDON TAILORS.

Members of the Universities, Officers in the Army, the Clergy, and others Members of the A. T. S., are informed that the newest style of dress and best material combined with moderate charges, may be obtained at—

**FULTON & VANDERSPEK'S,
11, MADDOX STREET, REGENT STREET,
LONDON, W.**

FULTON & VANDERSPEK have been appointed by the President as the sole London Agents for the Anti-Teapot Society's Boating and Cricketing Uniforms.

11, MADDOX STREET, REGENT STREET, W.

HERBERT J. PIKE, Tailor, Robe Maker, Hatter, and Shirt Maker, having been appointed by the President as the Oxford Agent to the Anti-Teapot Society, is prepared to supply the authorised uniforms of the A. T. S. Boat and Cricket Clubs.

H. T. PIKE, 2 and 3, Turl Street, Oxford.

PRESENTATION Books, Almanacks, Pocket Books, &c., for the new year, at

JAMES GOLDER'S, LONDON ROAD WEST, READING.

Bookbinding and Printing on the premises.

A. G. S.

**NOTE PAPER & ENVELOPES,
PLAIN AND IN COLOURS.**

**At WHEELER & DAY'S, Booksellers and Stationers,
106, HIGH STREET, OXFORD.**

JUST OUT, Price 1s. per dozen, (1s. 1d. per post), the ANTI-TEAPOT MONOGRAM, a mediæval lithograph in red, a suitable Book-plate for members of the A.T.S.

Address, inclosing stamps, to J. STEPHENS, Lithographic Printer, 5, Cadogan Terrace, Reading.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS in London, at 3, Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, W.C. Mr. Vanderspek is fully recommended by the President of the A.T.S. Gentlemen and families visiting London will find this house central, clean and healthy. Charges moderate.

Address Mr. VANDERSPEK, 3, Northumberland Court, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

By the Rev. J. M. NEALE, M.A.

READINGS FOR THE AGED. 4 vols., 12mo, cloth, 20s.

MEDIEVAL HYMNS, SEQUENCES, and other POEMS,
translated by the Rev. J. M. NEALE. Second Edition. 2s.

STORIES OF THE CRUSADES. 3s.

DUCHENIER; or, the Revolt of La Vendée. 3s. 6d.

THE UNSEEN WORLD; Communications with it, real or
imaginary. New edition, with considerable additions, 2s. 6d. Cheap
Edition, 1s. 6d.

THEODORA PHRANZA; or, the Fall of Constantinople.
Fcap. 8vo, 5s.

By the Rev. E. MONRO, M.A., Vicar of St. John's, Leeds.

SACRED ALLEGORIES. Complete in one vol., cloth, 7s. 6d.,
morocco, 12s. Cheap Edition of the Six Allegories, 1s. each.

BASIL, THE SCHOOLBOY; or, the Heir of Arundel. A
Story of School Life. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.

WALTER, THE SCHOOLMASTER; or, Studies of Character
in a Boys' School. Second Edition. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.

EUSTACE; or, the Lost Inheritance. Fcap. 8vo, 2s.

THE LIFE OF WILLIAM LAUD, Archbishop and Martyr.
By the Rev. J. BAINES, M.A. Fcap. 8vo, price 3s. 6d.

LIVES OF ENGLISHMEN IN PAST DAYS. Four Series in
1 vol., cloth gilt, 2s. 6d.

A MEMOIR of the late REV. HENRY NEWLAND, Vicar of
S. Mary Church, Devon. By the Rev. R. N. SHUTTE, Rector of S. Mary Steps,
Exeter, with Portrait, 5s.

MEMOIR of the REV. R. A. SUCKLING, with Correspondence.
By the Rev. I. WILLIAMS, B.D. New Edition. Fcap. 8vo, price 5s.

TALES OF THE ANCIENT BRITISH CHURCH. By the
Ven. R. WILSON EVANS, B.D., Archdeacon of Westmoreland. 18mo, cloth,
2s. 6d. Second Edition.

PLAY AND EARNEST. A Tale. By FLORENCE WILFORD.
Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

THE MASTER OF CHURCHILL ABBOTS and his Little
Friends. By FLORENCE WILFORD. 3s. 6d., cloth.

A MAIDEN OF OUR OWN DAY. By FLORENCE WILFORD.
Fcap. 8vo, 6s.

WYNNES, The; or, Many Men, Many Minds. A Tale of every-
day life. Fcap. 8vo, cloth, 5s.

EPIGRAMS, Sacred and Moral. Containing 660 Original Epi-
grams on subjects Biblical, Theological, Ecclesiastical, Social, Historical,
&c. 1s. 6d.

S. ALBAN'S; or, the Prisoners of Hope. By the Author of
"The Divine Master." Fcap. 8vo, 5s.

LONDON: J. MASTERS, ALDERSGATE STREET AND NEW BOND STREET.

THE PEOPLE'S SUNDAY.

SINCE the agitation for the Sunday opening of such National Institutions as the British Museum, National Gallery, South Kensington and Geological Museums, objections have been raised ; among others, that visiting those Institutions on Sundays would be a sin and a desecration of the day. This, however, will be admitted (even by Sabbatarians) : that there can be no sin in a tired artisan or a jaded shopkeeper taking his wife and little ones, after morning service, with him for a walk on the road for a few miles, or the distance of a Sabbath day's journey. If a walk on the road is not objectionable, a walk into the fields cannot be objected to ; and musing on the works of the Almighty, exemplified on the plains, the hills, the woods, the streams, the skies, will teach the reflective mind "to look through Nature up to Nature's God." If it be no sin on the Sunday to look on flowers and plants in the fields or in a private garden, with the firmament for a roof, neither can it be a sin to inspect similar productions of other lands and other climes, under a brilliant glass dome, at Kew Gardens or the Crystal Palace, where they can be seen to such perfection. If it be no sin to admire the wonders of the vegetable kingdom, it cannot be sinful to inspect and admire the Arabian Camel, the Indian Elephant, the Polar Bear, and the other animals from all parts of the habitable globe, that are congregated in the Zoological Gardens.

There is scarcely a minister who would object to show his child a cabinet of sea-weeds, shells, or other natural collections, on Sunday. There is no difference between the small cabinet and the large collection, other than tens of thousands might be instructed by the larger one, while only one or two persons might be improved by the small one. The man would be declared insane who should state that it was sinful and desecrating to read the Mosaic account of Creation in the Old Testament. Can it then be desecrating to see such practical illustrations and embodiments of the strange animals that inhabited the world thousands of years before the creation of man,—as have been so wonderfully reproduced in the grounds of the Crystal Palace by Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, in his models of the extinct antediluvian animals ? Such sights to an intelligent mind are suggestive of the noblest ideas, carrying back the imagination to a time when man did not exist ; when thrones and empires, republics and despotisms, were not known ; when this globe was inhabited by animals of the most destructive character. Such knowledge cannot be irreligious, as by it the mind is deeply impressed with the new order of creation placed under the subserviency of man.

Reading the history of the Jews in the Sacred Volume is not irreligious or immoral. To see the illustrations of that nation and of the nations who were contemporaneous with them cannot be sinful. These illustrations exist in wonderful accuracy in the Egyptian, Assyrian, Pompeian, and Grecian Courts of the Crystal Palace, and in the British Museum.

It will not be denied that to read of the persevering efforts to civilize the heathen nations which are given in the missionary travels of a John

Williams or a Dr. Livingstone, is a profitable Christian employment; to witness, then, the almost life-like developments of such nations as are shown in the Ethnological Departments of the Crystal Palace, is but a continuation of that employment.

If it be not sinful on a Sunday to read in the Gospels of the birth, life, crucifixion, and resurrection of Christ, it cannot be sinful on the same day to see pictures in the National Gallery, Hampton Court, and Crystal Palace, of the same subjects.

Our National Institutions ought to be regarded as the great adult Sunday Schools of the metropolis; and if, instead of objecting to their Sunday opening, clergymen and dissenting ministers would act as Sunday School teachers, and visit them with their congregations (following the example of a City Clergyman who has visited Hampton Court and Kew Gardens on Sundays with working men), they would materially improve the minds of the people, by explaining the vast biblical illustrations stored in these institutions, and the marvellous sculptures and paintings of those old Bible lands, Egypt and Nineveh.

Clergymen adopting such an educational course would follow in the footsteps of their Great Master, who preached from texts of the ordinary occupations of life, and who rebuked the Pharisees on the Sabbath day, for their superstitions regarding it. Such a course of practical teaching would not bring the Church into competition with the Museum or Crystal Palace, but would cause a decided competition between the Museum and Public-house.

The National Sunday League.

To obtain the Opening of the Public Museums, Galleries, and Libraries, on Sunday Afternoons.

CENTRAL OFFICE, 4, BEAUFORT BUILDINGS, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

~~~~~  
**President:—SIR JOSHUA WALMSLEY.**

### Vice-Presidents.

J. Bennett, Esq., F.R.A.S.  
Sir J. Bowring.  
Alderman Brent.  
W. S. Burton, Esq.  
John F. Clark, Esq.  
Henry Constable, Esq.  
Joseph Cowen, Esq., Jun.  
Robert Cox, Esq.  
Wm. Dunville, Esq.  
William Duthie, Esq.  
Thomas Henry Farrer, Esq.  
Sir Thos. J. Fetherston, Bart.

Sir J. Gardiner, Bart.  
P. Graham, Esq.  
A. H. Hassall, Esq., M.D.  
J. Heywood, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A.  
Sir Henry de Hoghton, Bart.  
Lord Howth, K.P.  
Alex. Ireland, Esq.  
James Keene, Esq.  
Mathias Kenny, Esq.  
J. Baxter Langley, Esq.  
Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.  
D. McDonnell, Esq.

Rev. R. E. B. Maclellan.  
John Stuart Mill, Esq.  
Wm. George Prescott, Esq.  
C. E. Rawlins, Esq., Jun.  
Edward Romilly, Esq.  
W. Schieffeld, Esq., M.P.  
Sir J. V. Shelley, Bart, M.P.  
H. J. Slack, Esq.  
Sir J. G. Wilkinson, D.C.L., &c.  
W. A. Wilkinson, Esq.  
Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.  
Dr. John Watts.

**Treasurer.**—F. R. BERTOLACCI, Esq.    **Hon. Sec.**—Mr. R. M. MORRELL.

**Bankers.**—BANK OF LONDON, 450, West Strand. W.C.

**ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—ONE SHILLING.**

**OXFORD.**—The President of the Anti-Teapot Society having been appointed as Hon. Sec., will be happy to give information to all Members of the Universities. Address, the President of the Anti-Teapot Society, care of Messrs. Wheeler and Day, High Street, Oxford.



## Evidence of Metropolitan Magistrates, &c., as to the effect of providing recreation for the People on Sunday.

The Hon. J. C. NORTON, Lambeth Police Court.

"I think those who take their wives and families forth into the country on Sunday are the very best, and their so going forth is the best means of making them so. The Victoria Park has produced a marked improvement in Spitalfields from the day of its opening. I would try every expedient to tempt the people from their crowded dwellings, as one of the best modes of elevating their condition. I am one of those who would see the Crystal Palace freely thrown open to the people. The Museum and the Zoological Gardens, places of science, but not of mere amusement."

JOHN HARDWICK, Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Marlborough St. Police Court.

"I would let all places of innocent recreation be opened on Sunday. I think the effect would be to diminish drunkenness. If you provide good objects, less of pernicious stimulants will be required."

GEORGE LONG, Esq., J.P., Marylebone Police Court.

"I suppose it is not expected that every man is to go to church three times a day. The very man who seeks recreation on the Sunday afternoon may have attended morning service, and intend to go to church again in the evening; and in enjoying the beauties of nature and art with a grateful feeling to the Author of Nature, I think he is spending Sunday very wisely and very properly. The higher classes have improved by the love of literature, the love of science, the love of the beauties of nature, and the love of art having increased among them. What is low and disgraceful is now spurned among them, and the same would operate through the different grades of society. Encourage the people to take innocent recreation on Sunday, and you will confer a great benefit on society; in proportion as you give people better taste, they will relinquish low sensualities."

BOYCE COMBE, Esq., Southwark Police Court.

"I think that every facility should be thrown in the way of the people for recreation on the Sunday, and that they have a right to expect it."

SIR RICHARD MAYNE, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner of Police.

"No disorder arises from persons going forth to places of innocent recreation, nor in the town afterwards. I should fear no disorder if the Crystal Palace or the Museums were opened. I have seen a great improvement in the people, and consider part of it, at least, to be owing to the greater opportunities which have been given for their amusement, and the employment of their time on Sundays in other places than public houses. Richmond Park, Hampton Court Palace and Grounds, the Botanical and Pleasure Gardens at Kew and Busby Park, attract large numbers on the summer Sundays, and I do not think I have been obliged to increase the number of police in those places, although the attendance has so largely increased."

THOMAS WAKLEY (the late), Coroner for Middlesex.

"I am strongly in favor of places of innocent recreation being thrown open on Sunday. My decided conviction is that it would diminish drunkenness to a very great extent."

Dr. J. GRAY, F.R.S., &c., Head of Nat. Hist. Department, British Museum.

After expressing his experience of the good effects of the Sunday opening of Museums on the Continent, both in Protestant and Catholic countries,

and his belief that the Sunday opening of the British Museum would be attended with the best results, says he sees no difficulty in the way of procuring the necessary attendants. One of the heads of departments and a portion of the attendants are required to be in, though the Museum be shut, and, if opened, a portion of the attendants could have the day to themselves; it need not even be the ordinary attendants at all on Sundays, as others could be specially engaged under a superintendent, compensation being given in either case.

The Museum, he considers, would, on rainy Sundays and during bad weather, afford recreation to many who have not time during the week.

The expense of a man and his family visiting such a place as Hampton Court is too great to be often possible; but he would find frequent means of bringing them to the Museum, and, for want of such opportunity, he not unfrequently leaves his family and gets intoxicated.

#### SIR W. HOOKER'S Report on Kew Gardens.

"Of the general conduct of the mass of visitors, sometimes amounting to 15,000 on one Sunday, I have to again express great satisfaction; especially of that of the middle and working classes, who come generally in family parties, and whose dress and demeanour are creditable in the extreme."

#### SIR B. HALL (now Lord Llanover) said:—

"The Sunday visitors to Kensington Gardens had, by the band playing there, been increased from 7,000 to 80,000. In the Regent's and Victoria Parks, 190,000 had been present at the playing of the bands, and so far from tumult or disorder arising, he had ascertained from the magistrates of the neighbouring police courts that the Monday morning cases had decreased."

#### LORD LYNTHURST, House of Lords.

"The People's Sunday Bands in the Parks—a most laudable institution."

#### LORD STANLEY, House of Commons, 1856.

"If they continued old restrictions and created new ones, they would make religion unpopular and throw back education. The clergy would gain nothing, the people would lose much; but one class, he admitted, would thank them for their efforts. They would swell the profits and gladden the heart of every brewer, distiller, and publican, in the United Kingdom."

#### LORD PALMERSTON in the House of Commons, 1856, said:—

"Recreation on the Sunday gives the laboring classes of this great metropolis an additional value in the day, and a greater inducement to resist the temptations to labor on that day; therefore, so far from being a step to the employment of the laboring classes on the Sunday, it is an additional barrier against that employment."

"If you induce members of the working classes to leave their confined workshops, their narrow alleys, and their crowded rooms, where they are surrounded by an insalubrious atmosphere, in order to take bodily and intellectual enjoyment, I think you have effected a great good."

#### LORD PALMERSTON, House of Commons, 1863.

"If I were to vote according to my opinion on the merits of the question of opening the Edinburgh Botanic Gardens, I should give my support to the motion. I can see no harm, but rather good, in doing that in Edinburgh which has already been done in other capitals; that is to say, opening a place, ever so small or large, for purposes of recreation on the Sunday."

National Sunday League,

4, Beaufort Buildings, Strand. 1865.

# THE ANTI-TEAPOT REVIEW

(enlarged), price 4d., is published in

FEBRUARY, MAY, AUGUST, AND NOVEMBER,

BY

HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

WHEELER & DAY, High Street, Oxford.

GOLDER, London Road, Reading.

## THE FOLLOWING HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS:—

**London**—WILLIS & SOTHERAN, 136, Strand, W.C.; and 10, Little Tower St., E.C.

J. CAMDEN HOTTEY, (Pub. of the *Slang Dictionary*), 4 and 15, Piccadilly.

W. MITCHELL, Military Bookseller, 39, Charing Cross, W.C.

M. COOMES, Library, 141, Regent Street, W.

J. MASTERS & Co., 33, Aldersgate Street, E.C., and 78, New Bond St., W.

J. T. HAYES, 5, Lyall Place, Belgravia, S.W.

MANN NEPHEWS, 39, Cornhill, E.C.

MARSHALL, British and Foreign Library, 121, Edgeware Road, W.

G. W. JORDAN, 169, Strand, W. C.

S. DEACON & Co., Reading Room, 154, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

BELL, 27, Tichborne Street, Haymarket, W.C.

P. S. KING, Parliamentary Bookseller, 34, Parliament Street, Westminster.

T. ONWHYH, 1, Catherine Street, Strand, W.C.

D. STEEL, 2, Spring Gardens, Charing Cross, S.W.

T. SCRIPPS, 13, South Molton Street, Bond Street.

W. J. H. CARTER, Carlton Library, 12, Regent Street, S. W.

C. HORNE, 19, Leicester Square, W.C.

A. WALKLEY, Charing Cross Railway Bookstalls.

ROBERTS, Stationer to Her Majesty, 2, Arabella Row, S.W.

HARRISON, 59, Pall Mall, S.W.

E. J. BUSH, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

F. RICKARDS, 12, Parliament Street, Westminster.

G. W. GINGER (Bookseller to the Royal School), College St., Westminster.

**CRYSTAL PALACE, S.E.**—The Reading Room of the Crystal Palace Company.

**LEE, S.E.**—PORTER, 8, Saint Germain's Terrace.

**LEWISHAM, S.E.**—J. HART.

**BLACKHEATH.**—Burnside.

**BROMLEY, S.E.**—VERRALL, High Street.

**RICHMOND, S.W.**—HISCOCKE & SON, Hill Street.

**Paris.**—M. R. SCHULTZ, 25 rue Royale Saint Honoré.

Advertisements for No. V. should be sent to the Manager of the *Anti-Teapot Review*, care of Messrs. HOULSTON & WRIGHT, 65, Paternoster Row, E.C., not later than January 20th, 1865; or to Messrs. S. DEACON & Co., 154, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

## CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

|                      |                 |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| Whole Page           | £2 0 0          |
| Other Advertisements | 0 1 0 per line. |

**N.B.**—No. V. (for MAY) will be permanently re-Enlarged, and the price raised to 6d.

# COOMES' LIBRARY.

141, REGENT STREET, LONDON.

All New Books of general interest are added on the day of publication.

## TERMS FOR TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

| The Year.   | Half-year. | Quarter. |                                    |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| £2 2 0....  | £1 5 0.... | £0 15 0  | Entitles to 4 volumes at one time. |
| 3 3 0....   | 1 15 0.... | 0 18 0   | " 8 " "                            |
| 5 5 0....   | 2 15 0.... | 1 10 0   | " 15 " "                           |
| 10 10 0.... | 5 10 0.... | 3 0 0    | " 30 " "                           |

## TERMS FOR COUNTRY SUBSCRIBERS.

### FIRST CLASS (All New Books),

| The Year.   | Half-year. | Quarter. |                                    |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| £2 2 0....  | £1 5 0.... | £0 15 0  | Entitles to 6 volumes at one time. |
| 3 3 0....   | 1 15 0.... | 0 18 0   | " 10 " "                           |
| 5 5 0....   | 2 15 0.... | 1 10 0   | " 16 " "                           |
| 10 10 0.... | 5 10 0.... | 3 0 0    | " 32 " "                           |

### SECOND CLASS (Half New Books and Half Nine Months after Publication).

| The Year.   | Half-year. | Quarter. |                                    |
|-------------|------------|----------|------------------------------------|
| £2 2 0....  | £1 5 0.... | £0 15 0  | Entitles to 8 volumes at one time. |
| 3 3 0....   | 1 15 0.... | 0 18 0   | " 16 " "                           |
| 5 5 0....   | 2 15 0.... | 1 10 0   | " 24 " "                           |
| 10 10 0.... | 5 10 0.... | 3 0 0    | " 48 " "                           |

### THIRD CLASS (Books Nine Months after Publication).

| The Year.   | Half-year. | Quarter. |                                     |
|-------------|------------|----------|-------------------------------------|
| £2 2 0....  | £1 5 0.... | £0 15 0  | Entitles to 12 volumes at one time. |
| 3 3 0....   | 1 15 0.... | 0 18 0   | " 18 " "                            |
| 5 5 0....   | 2 15 0.... | 1 10 0   | " 30 " "                            |
| 10 10 0.... | 5 10 0.... | 3 0 0    | " 60 " "                            |

Non-subscribers (from whom a deposit is required) can have the perusal of any book in the Library, the charge to be regulated by the length of time it had been published, and the time kept.

## RULES.

- I.—The subscription to be paid in advance, and will continue to be charged as long as any books remain in the subscriber's possession.
- II.—All expenses to and from the Library to be defrayed by the subscriber at the time of each exchange.
- III.—For general accommodation it is requested that Town Subscribers will return the books when read, and that Country Subscribers will not retain them longer than two months, and return the full number of volumes.
- IV.—Country Subscribers are recommended to send a list of at least one-third more volumes than their complement, a few days prior to the dispatch of the return box. Observance of this rule prevents delay in the exchange of books. *The new supply is forwarded immediately on receipt of the return box.*
- V.—If a book be lost or damaged whilst in the possession of a subscriber, that book, or the set (if part of one), to be paid for.

Hours of Business from Nine till Seven.

Post-office Orders payable at Vigo Street, to MICHAEL COOMES, 141, Regent-st.

## WORKS OF REAL UTILITY.

The "ENQUIRE WITHIN" and the "REASON WHY"

Series of Popular Works.

TWENTY-FOUR HALF-CROWN VOLUMES,

including the Dictionaries of Daily Wants, Useful Knowledge, and Medical Knowledge, and containing upwards of SEVEN THOUSAND PAGES of closely printed matter, are now published. The Indices have been prepared with great care, and alone occupy upwards of 600 pages. A vast Fund of valuable Information, embracing every subject of interest or utility, is thus attainable, and at a merely nominal cost.

These really useful Books are so cheap, and in such general demand, that the Sale has already reached

ONE MILLION OF VOLUMES.

"I consider the publication of these Works most important, and rejoice heartily in their extensive circulation."—LORD BROUGHAM to the Publishers.

"It would not be easy to enumerate all the benefits bestowed on our countrymen, wherever the language is spoken, by the preparation of works inculcating the purest moral, political, and religious principles, and explaining the truths of all Sciences. The circulation of cheap works is now enormous, and the low price marvellous. It may suffice to mention such as the half-crown Volumes of Messrs. Houlston and Wright."—LORD BROUGHAM at the Social Science Congress at Edinburgh, 7th October, 1863.

"A Series of unpretending and pleasing Volumes well worth obtaining."—BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

### DICTIONARY OF DAILY WANTS, complete.

This Comprehensive Work, containing nearly 1,200 closely printed pages, may be said to have done for all matters of practical utility in domestic affairs, what Linnæus did for Botany—it has brought the thousands of items scattered in disorder through innumerable channels into one arrangement and system.

Three separate Volumes, cloth, each 2s. 6d.; or, in One Volume, half-bound, 7s. 6d.

### DICTIONARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, complete.

Containing upwards of 1,500 pages, forming an Encyclopædia of Science, History, Biography, &c.

Four separate Vols., crown 8vo., cloth, each 2s. 6d.; or, in Two Vols., half-bound, 10s.

"These two related works are really little Cyclopædias, and well entitled to become household books."—*Globe*.

"The list of authorities consulted in the compilation may inspire the most doubting and inexperienced with confidence. No household should be without these useful works."—*Sun*.

### DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL KNOWLEDGE, complete.

A Practical Guide in Health and Disease, for Families, Emigrants, and Colonists.

Two separate Vols., crown 8vo., cloth, each 2s. 6d.; or, in One Volume, half-bound, 5s.

"A Handbook to which heads of families may safely appeal."—*Church Standard*.

LONDON: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.

## WORKS OF REAL UTILITY.

### I. ENQUIRE WITHIN UPON EVERYTHING.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

This extremely popular Work has now reached a circulation of

**TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND COPIES,**

"Unsurpassed for the miscellaneous and instructive nature of the information on almost every matter."—*Chester Chronicle*.

### II. THE INTERVIEW. A Companion to "Enquire Within."

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

"A book for the people, full of valuable information upon a prodigious number of subjects."—*Brighton Examiner*.

### III. THE CORNER CUPBOARD, a Family Repository.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Abundance of information for Parents, and amusement for Children of every age. The designs for various productions of young ladylike industry are the prettiest we have seen."—*Chester Chronicle*.

### IV. PRACTICAL HOUSEWIFE, a complete Encyclopædia of Domestic Economy.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

New Edition, entirely reconstructed and very much enlarged.

"This ample Collection is remarkably cheap and useful; it evinces throughout the intelligence of one practically acquainted with the daily necessities of the middle classes."—*Liverpool Courier*.

"A compendium of sound general information and advice, well digested, and presented in a practical and easily accessible form."—*Scottish Guardian*.

### V. FAMILY SAVE-ALL.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

A System of Secondary Cookery, with invaluable Hints for Economy in the use of every Article of Household Consumption.

"We recommend this Work for keeping the promise of its title-page. The demon of cold mutton is effectually exorcised from the domestic table."—*Athenæum*.

### VI. NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

Ten Thousand Answers to Questions, selected from the Best Authorities.

"A volume as novel in its idea as it is unique in its character. We do not think any work with which we are acquainted would prove more useful for reference."—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

### VII. HOW A PENNY BECAME A THOUSAND POUNDS. LIFE DOUBLED BY THE ECONOMY OF TIME.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.; or in Two Vols., cloth, each 1s. 6d.

"The book is valuable as showing the importance of temperance and perseverance to a successful result in every walk of life."—*Plymouth Journal*.

### VIII. THE BIBLICAL REASON WHY.—SACRED HISTORY.

A Family Guide to Scripture Readings, and a Handbook for Biblical Students. With an Introduction by a Clergyman of the Church of England. Numerous Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Executed with care and impartiality, and the result is a most capital Handbook."—*Literary Gazette*.

LONDON: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.

## WORKS OF REAL UTILITY.

### IX. THE REASON WHY.—GENERAL SCIENCE.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

"What Haydn's 'Dictionary of Dates' is to historical events this wonderful book is to scientific facts."—*Church of England Review*.

### X. HOUSEWIFE'S REASON WHY.—DOMESTIC SCIENCE.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

"A very comprehensive compendium of information on matters relating to Food and Clothing."—*Liverpool Courier*.

"One of those miraculously well-informed volumes, that have, like Hudibras's 'Ralph,' for every why, a wherefore."—*Scotsman*.

"The book is cheap and useful, and deserves to become widely known."—*Dover Chronicle*.

### XI. HISTORICAL REASON WHY.—ENGLISH HISTORY.

Numerous Illustrations, cloth, 2s. 6d.

"Designed to simplify the study of English History, for which purpose it seems to be admirably adapted."—*Critic*.

### XII. REASON WHY.—NATURAL HISTORY.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

1,500 Facts in connection with Zoology, and Habits and Instincts of the various Orders of the Animal Kingdom. Numerous Illustrations.

"I hail with thankfulness every fresh book on Natural History, as a fresh boon to the young. Books of Natural History are finding their way more and more into Drawing-rooms and Schoolrooms, and creating greater thirst for knowledge."—*Rev. C. Kingsley*.

"A vast amount of information is contained in its pages, which are embellished with numerous Illustrations."—*Bristol Mirror*.

### XIII. GARDENER'S AND FARMER'S REASON WHY.

Crown 8vo., cloth, 2s. 6d.

A Popular Handbook, in Question and Answer, of Reasons assigned by DAVY, LIEBIG, JOHNSTON, &c., for various Facts in the Cultivation of the Soil.

"An immense mass of useful information on Gardening and Farming, conveyed in a most popular manner."—*Oxford Observer*.

"A compact volume, calculated to be at once interesting and instructive to the general reader, and invaluable as a *vade mecum* to those engaged in the cultivation of the Soil."—*Newcastle Express*.

### XIV. AND XV. WONDERFUL THINGS OF ALL NATIONS.

Crown 8vo., cloth, each 2s. 6d.

Accurate and interesting Descriptions, with numerous Illustrations. Two Series.

### XVI. TO XVIII. DICTIONARY OF DAILY WANTS, in Three Volumes, complete.

### XIX. TO XXII. DICTIONARY OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE, in Four Volumes, complete.

### XXIII., XXIV. DICTIONARY OF MEDICAL AND SURGICAL KNOWLEDGE, complete.

The Attention of all Parties who are interested in the dissemination of sound Practical Knowledge and Instruction in Religion, Science, or History, is particularly directed to the Series above enumerated.

LONDON: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.



## WORKS OF REAL UTILITY.

### DENOMINATIONAL REASON WHY.

Crown 8vo., extra cloth, 3s. 6d.

Giving the Origin, History, and Tenets of the various Christian Sects. Numerous Illustrations and Portraits. By the Editor of the "Enquire Within" Series.

"A large amount of useful and interesting information."—*Critic*.

### THE REASON WHY, PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY.

Crown 8vo., many Illustrations, extra cloth, 3s. 6d.

Containing upwards of 1,100 Reasons, explanatory of the Physical Phenomena of the Earth, its Geological History, and the Geographical distribution of Plants, Animals, and the Human Families. By the Editor of the "Enquire Within" Series.

### HAIG (John), MERCHANT'S AND TRADER'S PROFIT BOOK;

12mo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

Being Tables for Calculating Profits on the Cost of all Goods from One Penny to One Pound; Discount, Commission, &c.

### HINTS ON LETTER-WRITING.

Foolscap 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

With Selections from the Letters of celebrated Persons, Hints on Style, &c. New and Cheaper Edition.

### HISTORY OF PROGRESS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Demy 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

This Work, written in an easy and popular Style, describes the Progress of the Country in Architecture, Navigation, Commerce, Manufactures, Conveyances, &c. By the Author of the "Enquire Within" and "Reason Why" Series. One handsome volume, with upwards of 200 Engravings.

"Characterized by clear statement and simple narrative, easy of comprehension, and very pleasant to read."—*Glasgow Citizen*.

"We are much pleased with the volume, and willingly acknowledge the careful and correct way in which it has been written."—*Critic*.

### HOULSTON AND WRIGHT'S INDUSTRIAL LIBRARY.

This Collection of Practical Works contains a mass of authentic and useful Information on various departments of Industry, supplying in a cheap form the Knowledge which Young Persons especially require to qualify them for their particular Duties in active Life.

|                   | s. d.   |                     | s. d.   |                      | s. d.   |
|-------------------|---------|---------------------|---------|----------------------|---------|
| 1 BAKER           | ... 1 0 | 13 DRESSMAKER AND   | ... 1 0 | 24 MAID OF ALL WORK  | 1 0     |
| 2 BANKER'S CLERK  | ... 2 0 | MILLINER            | ... 1 0 | 25 MILLER            | ... 1 0 |
| 3 BEEKEEPER       | ... 1 0 | 14 FARM BAILIFF     | ... 1 6 | 26 NURSE             | ... 1 0 |
| 4 BUTLER          | ... 1 0 | 15 FARRIER          | ... 1 0 | 27 NURSERY MAID      | ... 1 0 |
| 5 CARVER & GILDER | 1 0     | 16 FOOTMAN          | ... 1 0 | 28 PLOUGHMAN         | ... 1 0 |
| 6 CHEMIST & DRUG- |         | 17 GARDENER         | ... 1 6 | 29 PLUMBER, PAINTER, |         |
| GIST              | ... 1 0 | 18 GOVERNESS        | ... 2 6 | AND GLAZIER          | ... 1 0 |
| 7 CLERK           | ... 1 6 | 19 GROOM            | ... 2 0 | 30 POULTRY MAID      | ... 1 0 |
| 8 CONFECTIONER    | ... 1 6 | 20 HOUSEMAID        | ... 1 0 | 31 PRINTER           | ... 1 0 |
| 9 COOK            | ... 2 6 | 21 JOINER & CABINET |         | 32 SHEPHERD          | ... 1 0 |
| 10 COOPER         | ... 1 0 | MAKER               | ... 1 0 | 33 SHOEMAKER         | ... 2 0 |
| 11 COWHERD        | ... 1 0 | 22 LADY'S MAID      | ... 1 0 | 34 TAILOR            | ... 1 0 |
| 12 DAIRYMAID      | ... 1 0 | 23 LAUNDEY MAID     | ... 1 0 |                      |         |

Complete Set of the Industrial Library, £2 2s.

LONDON: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.



BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

**A New Book by the late Mr. Thackeray will be published in a few days, 8vo, price 7s. 6d.,**

THE  
**STUDENT'S QUARTER;**  
OR,  
**PARIS LIFE**  
FIVE-AND-TWENTY YEARS SINCE.

BY THE LATE  
**WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.**

WITH ORIGINAL COLOURED ILLUSTRATIONS.



\*.\* For these interesting sketches of French Literature and Art, made immediately after the Revolution of 1830, the reading world is indebted to a gentleman in Paris, who has carefully preserved the original papers up to the present time.

*John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.*

**Very Recently Published.**

AN ENTIRELY NEW BOOK OF DELIGHTFUL FAIRY TALES.

Now ready, square 12mo, handsomely printed, on toned paper, in cloth green and gold, price 4s. 6d. plain,—5s. 6d. coloured (by post 6d. extra),

**FAMILY FAIRY TALES;**

OR,

**GLIMPSES OF ELFLAND AT HEATHERSTON HALL.**

Edited by CHOLMONDELEY PENNELL, Author of "The Naturalist Angler," "Puck on Pegasus," &c.; adorned with BEAUTIFUL PICTURES of "MY LORD LION," "KING UGGERMUGGER," and other great folks.

**CONTENTS:**

My Lord Lion.  
The Blue Fish.  
King Uggermugger; or, The  
Princess Silver-Silk.  
See Me.

The Great Forest.  
The Legend of the Little Flower.  
"Patch;" or, The Smile Fairy.  
The Story of the Spring Fairies.  
A Fable with a Moral.

\*\*\* This charming volume of Original Tales has been universally praised by the critical press. From a great many reviews the following notices are selected :—

*Athenæum.*

"When children have grown weary of boisterous play, and settled down on chair and footstool and rug, round the brightly-glowing fire, Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell's 'Fairy Tales' will make their influence felt; cheering them up to renew their joyous laughter, and eventually sending them to bed with a store of droll fancies and pretty thoughts—thoughts and fancies which they will think about as they fall asleep, and dream about as they wake up on the following morning."

*London Review.*

"They fully deserve the care which has preserved them, and in their present dress will afford amusement at the fireside at which they may be read. We may instance in particular the story of 'The Blue Fish,' as one of the best Fairy Tales we have seen. The collection is excellent; the illustrations good."

*Reader.*

"The tales are of the most charming kind we have read for a long time, and, we have no doubt, will cheer many a fireside. Our author is as tender as he is quaint and humorous, and seems to have imbibed the true spirit of fairy and legendary lore. The illustrations have our heartiest admiration. Miss Edwards works with a pencil as graceful as it is facile."

*See Specimen Illustration on opposite page.*

---

John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.

FAMILY FAIRY TALES.



BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

---

This day, on Toned Paper, price 6d.,

# ROBSON;

A Sketch

BY GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA.



\*\*\* An interesting Biography of the great Serio-Comic Actor, with sketches of his famous characters, "Jem Baggs," "Boots at the Swan," "The Yellow Dwarf," "Daddy Hardacre," &c.

Anecdotes of the old Olympic Theatre are also given.

---

*John Camden Hotten, 74 and 76, Piccadilly, W.*

**NEW LIST**  
**OF**  
**POPULAR AND INTERESTING BOOKS**

PUBLISHED OR SOLD BY  
**JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN.**

LA. **\*\* NOTE.**—*In order to insure the correct delivery of the ACTUAL WORKS, or PARTICULAR EDITIONS, specified in this list, it is necessary that THE NAME OF THE PUBLISHER SHOULD BE DISTINCTLY GIVEN, otherwise the purchaser will probably receive books of a different character from those which were ordered.*

---

In the press, in 2 vols., very handsomely printed, price 16s.,  
**THE HOUSEHOLD STORIES OF ENGLAND.**

**POPULAR ROMANCES**  
**OF**  
**THE WEST OF ENGLAND;**  
**OR, THE**  
**DROLLS OF OLD CORNWALL.**

COLLECTED and EDITED by **ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S.**

**\*\* For an Analysis of this important work see printed description, which may be obtained gratis at the Publisher's.**

The Work is in Two Series. The *First* embraces the **FABULOUS AGE, or PRE-HISTORIC PERIOD**: the *Second*, **THE ROMANCES and SUPERSTITIONS OF HISTORIC TIMES**. Many of these Stories are remarkable for their wild poetic beauty; others surprise us by their quaintness; whilst others again show forth a tragic force, which can only be associated with those rude ages which existed long before the period of authentic history.

---

*John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.*

BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

This day, pp. 328, in 8vo, price 6s. 6d., by post 7s.,  
NEW DICTIONARY OF COLLOQUIAL ENGLISH.

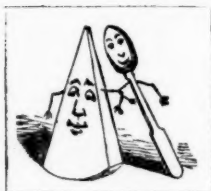
## SLANG DICTIONARY;

OR,

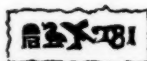
The Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and "Fast"  
Expressions of High and Low Society;

*Many with their Etymology, and a few with their History traced.*

WITH CURIOUS ILLUSTRATIONS.



Wedge and Wooden Spoon.  
See p. 272.



*Egyptian Hieroglyphic verb,  
to be drunk, showing the ampu-  
tation of a man's leg. See  
under BREAKY LEG (viz.  
Strong Drink) in the Dictio-  
nary, p. 81.*



See TWO UPON TEN, in  
the Dictionary, p. 264.

\* \* With this work is incorporated *The Dictionary of Modern Slang, Cant, and Vulgar Words*, issued by "a London Antiquary" in 1859. The first edition of that work contained about 3000 words; the second, issued twelve months later, gave upwards of 5000. Both editions were reviewed by the critical press with an approval seldom accorded to small works of the kind. During the four years that have elapsed, the compiler has gone over the field of unrecognised English once more. The entire subject has been resurveyed, out-lying terms and phrases have been brought in, new street-words have been added, and better illustrations of old colloquial expressions given. The result is the volume before the reader, which offers, for his amusement or instruction, nearly 10,000 words and phrases commonly deemed "vulgar," but which are used by the highest and lowest, the best, the wisest, as well as the worst and most ignorant of society.

John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.

BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

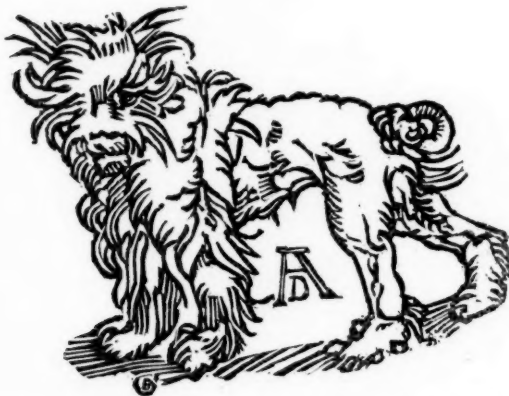
Now ready, 4to, beautifully printed, price 6s. 6d.,

DOGS IN THE OLDEN TIME.

## VARIETIES OF DOGS, AS THEY ARE FOUND IN OLD SCULPTURES, PICTURES, ENGRAVINGS, AND BOOKS.

With the names of the Artists by whom they are represented, showing  
how long many of the numerous Breeds now existing have been known.

By PH. CHARLES BERJEAU.



\*.\* The volume forms a handsome small 4to, is printed on tinted paper, and contains numerous admirable facsimiles by Mr. Berjeau. Some of the dogs, from the engravings by Albert Durer, are the veritable Scotch terriers of Leech, so familiar to all readers of *Punch*. The book is a most pleasing and satisfactory combination of modern and antiquarian interest. The regular price of the book is 10s. 6d., but Mr. Hotten can sell a copy for 6s. 6d.

John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.

BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

This day, POPULAR EDITION, price 1s., by Post 1s. 2d.,  
THE CHOICEST HUMOROUS POETRY OF THE AGE.

## THE BIGLOW PAPERS,

By JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.



\* \* THE ONLY CORRECT EDITION, WITH NOTES FOR THE ENGLISH  
READER.

*The Times* of 25th July, 1864, says:—"To associate the names of eminent persons with ludicrous images \* \* \* keen and caustic political satire. America has produced an excellent specimen of this kind of writing in the celebrated *Biglow Papers* of Mr. Lowell."

The work has frequently been alluded to in the House of Commons, and is acknowledged by the most fastidious of our English critics, to be the keenest piece of satire and the best humorous poetry of the present century.

John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.



**HISTORY OF PLAYING CARDS,**  
**AND THE VARIOUS GAMES CONNECTED WITH THEM;**  
**With Some Account of Card Conjuring**  
**AND**  
**OLD-FASHIONED TRICKS.**



**Specimen Illustration.**

**WITH SIXTY OTHER CURIOUS ENGRAVINGS.**

*See opposite page for description.*

---

*John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.*

## LIFE AND ANECDOTES OF THACKERAY.

*Now Ready, in Post 8vo, beautifully printed, price 7s. 6d.,*

### **THACKERAY:** THE HUMOURIST AND THE MAN OF LETTERS.

THE STORY OF  
HIS LIFE AND LITERARY LABOURS.  
WITH  
SOME PARTICULARS OF HIS EARLY CAREER  
NEVER BEFORE MADE PUBLIC.

BY THEODORE TAYLOR, ESQ.,  
*Membre de la Société des Gens de Lettres.*



Illustrated with a PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAIT (*one of the most characteristic known to have been taken*) by ERNEST EDWARDS, B.A.; view of MR. THACKERAY'S HOUSE, built after a favourite design of the great Novelist's; FACSIMILE OF HIS HANDWRITING, long noted in London literary circles for its exquisite neatness; and a curious little sketch of his COAT OF ARMS, a pen and pencil humorously introduced as the crest, the motto "NOBILITAS EST SOLA VIRTUS" (*Virtue is the sole nobility*).

INCLUDES ANECDOTES of the London Literati during the past thirty years; account of the THACKERAY FAMILY, showing the origin of their connexion with India; THACKERAY'S SCHOOL-DAYS at the Charterhouse; his career at CAMBRIDGE; residence in GERMANY, and ART-STUDIES IN PARIS; literary apprenticeship in London; his connexion with "Fraser" and Maginn's staff; his marriage; partiality to Kensington as a place of residence; his publication of "VANITY FAIR," and the establishment of his fame; with many other interesting matters connected with his literary career.

---

*John Cumber Hotten, 74 and 75 Piccadilly, W.*

Now ready, fcap. 8vo, cloth, price 3s. 6d., beautifully printed,

## GOG AND MAGOG;

OR,

THE HISTORY OF THE GUILDHALL GIANTS.

With Some Account of the Giants which Guard English  
and Continental Cities.

By F. W. FAIRHOLT, F.S.A.

*With Illustrations on Wood by the Author, coloured and plain.*



THE TAILORS' GIANT,  
Salisbury.

*Specimen Illustration.*

---

*John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.*

BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

Now ready, with nearly 300 Drawings from Nature, 2s. 6d. plain,—4s. coloured by hand, The

**Young Botanist: a Popular Guide to Elementary**

Botany. By T. S. RALPH, of the Linnean Society.

•• An excellent book for the young beginner. "The plan which has been adopted is as simple as the author has found it to be in his power to follow out. As few hard names as possible have been employed, and when so used will generally be found accompanied with some familiar expression which can be adopted as a substitute. The objects selected as illustrations are either easy of access as specimens of wild plants, or are common in gardens."

Now ready, 8vo, price 1s.,

**Comparative List of British Plants. Compiled and**

arranged by ALEX. MORE, F.L.S.

This *List of British Plants* was drawn up for the use of the country botanist, to show the differences in opinion which exist between different authors as to the number of species which ought to be reckoned within the compass of the *Flora* of Great Britain.

BOOKS IN THE PRESS,

PREPARING FOR IMMEDIATE PUBLICATION.

In 1 vol. post 8vo, with numerous Illustrations,

**School Life at Winchester College; or, The Remi-**

niscences of a Winchester Junior. By the author of "*The Log of the Water Lily*," and "*The Water Lily on the Danube*."

This book will do for Winchester what "*Tom Brown's School Days*" did for Rugby—explain the everyday life, peculiar customs, fagging, troubles, pleasures, &c. &c. of lads in their college career at William of Wykeham's great public school. At the end there will be an extensive *Glossary* of the peculiar Words, Phrases, Customs, &c. peculiar to the College.

In 1 vol., with Coloured Illustrations,

**Diamonds and Precious Stones: their History,**

Value, and Properties; with simple tests for ascertaining their reality. By HARRY EMANUEL, F.G.S.

In a few days, neatly printed, price 1s. 6d.,

**Health and Excitement; or, The Influence of**

Mental Cultivation upon Health. By Dr. BRIGHAM. Edited, with additional Notes, by Dr. ARTHUR LEARED.

This is a highly important little book, showing how far we may educate the mind without injuring the body. A chapter, full of interest, is given on the education of scientific and literary men, the excitement they live in, their health, and the age they generally attain.

☞ A Catalogue of Interesting and Curious Books may be had gratis.

JOHN CAMDEN HOTTEN,

74 AND 75, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

---

This day, on Toned Paper, price 6d.,

# PANSIE;

THE LAST LITERARY EFFORT OF

NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.



\* \* All that remains of Hawthorne's unfinished Romance  
—a little Sketch full of that quaint and delightful genius  
which gave to the world "The House with the Seven  
Gables," and "Twice-told Tales."

---

*John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly W.*

USEFUL AND SCIENTIFIC BOOKS.

Now ready, SECOND EDITION, in binding ornamented with postage stamps, price 1s., by stamps, post 1s. 2d.

**POSTAGE-STAMP COLLECTING,**

**A Standard Guide to;**

Or a Complete List of all the Postage Stamps known to exist, with their Values and Degrees of Rarity.

BY MESSRS. BELLARS AND DAVIE.

**OF** This SECOND EDITION gives upwards of 300 Stamps not in the previous issue.

"A new Handbook is about to appear, with the title, '*The Standard Guide to Postage-Stamp Collecting, with their Values and Degrees of Rarity*,' a work upon which the authors, Messrs. Bellars and Davie, have been engaged for three years. It will include an account of the Mormon Stamp issued by Brigham Young in 1852."

—*London Review*.

"Unexceptionable in the quality of the paper, clearness of print, &c., it affords an addition to the scientific knowledge attainable by means of the study of postage stamps. A table of characters affords the possessor an opportunity of obtaining an acquaintance with the shape and comparative rarity of stamps. This insight into the marketable value and scarcity of postage stamps is a new feature in books on the subject. The exact words of the inscription on the stamps is greatly conducive to facility of identification, and the queer characters on the Moldavian, Russian, &c., stamps, copied without error, demonstrate the extreme care with which the work must have been got up. The index and money table appended will be found very convenient."—*The Stamp Collectors' Magazine*.

THE STANDARD WORK ON CONFECTIONERY AND DESSERTS.  
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Now ready, SECOND EDITION, with numerous Illustrations, price 6s. 6d., by post 7s.

**THE MODERN CONFECTIONER:**

A Practical Guide to the latest and most improved Methods for Making the Various Kinds of Confectionery;

With the Manner of Preparing and Laying out Desserts; adapted for Private Families or Large Establishments.

BY WILLIAM JEANES,

Chief Confectioner at Messrs. Gunter's (Confectioners to Her Majesty), Berkeley-square.

\*.\* A new and reliable work on the making of Confectionery and the laying out of Desserts has long been wanted. No pains have been spared to make the present book a useful and safe guide to all Cooks and Housekeepers in private families or large establishments. The name of the chief confectioner at the justly-celebrated house of Gunter & Co., in Berkeley-square, is a sufficient guarantee of the usefulness of the book.

"The most important work which has been published for many years upon the art of making Confectionery, Pastry, and on the arrangement and general ordering of Desserts."—*Daily News*.

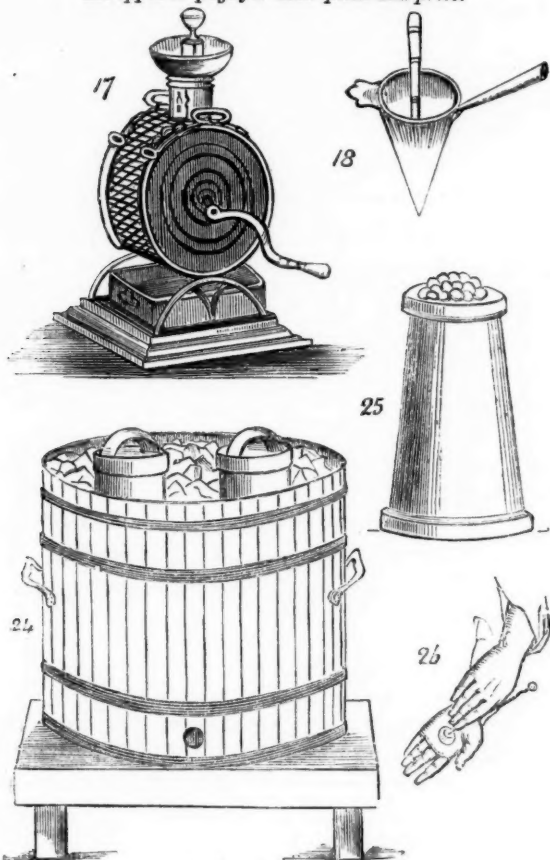
"The language is so simple that a child can with ease understand the longest recipes."—*Observer*.

"All housekeepers should have it."—*Daily Telegraph*.

John Cusden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.

# GUNTER'S CONFECTIONERY.

*See opposite page for description and price.*



## Specimen Illustrations.

No. 17. Seyde's Machine for Passing  
Pulps of Fruits.  
18. Funnel, with Stop Stick.

No. 19. Bomba Ice Mould.  
" 20. Flower Modelling.  
" 21. Freezing-Pots and Ice Tubs.  
" 22. Bomba Ice Mould.



---

BOOKS READY AND IN PREPARATION.

---

In a few days (Orders may be given at once), The

**History of Playing Cards, and the Various Games**

connected with them, from the Earliest Ages until now; with some Account of CARD CHEATING, and OLD-FASHIONED TRICKS. *Illustrated with Sixty curious Woodcuts on tinted paper.*

This most amusing work, introducing the reader to a curious chapter of our social history, gives an interesting account, replete with anecdotes, of the most popular and widely-known pastime which has ever been invented by man for his amusement. A more instructive and entertaining book could not be taken in hand for a pleasant hour's reading.

---

THE EARLIEST KNOWN LONDON DIRECTORY.

Now ready, 12mo, in binding after a pattern of the period, very choice printed by Whittingham and Wilkins, price 6s. 6d.; by post, 6s. 10d.

**London Directory of 1677. A Collection of the**

NAMES OF THE MERCHANTS LIVING IN AND ABOUT THE CITY OF LONDON; very useful and necessary. Carefully collected for the Benefit of all Dealers that shall have occasion with any of them; directing them at the first sight of their name to the place of their abode.—London: Printed for SAM. LEE, 1677.

This curious little volume has been reprinted verbatim from one of the only two copies known to be in existence. It contains a short Introduction pointing out some of the principal persons mentioned in the list. For historical and genealogical purposes the little book is of the greatest value.

"It is really no bad comment on several brilliant passages of Lord Macaulay. Few readers can have forgotten his vivid description of the City of London in the old time, before it was wholly forsaken by its natural chiefs, when it was not merely a place to make money in, but a place to live in and fight for."—*Saturday Review* (in a review of two columns).

"Of very considerable interest for historical purposes, and the tracing of old family names."—*London Review*.

"A little volume of the highest importance in tracing out the biography of old London residents."—*Athenaeum*.

"It is a long time since such a valuable antiquarian volume has been republished."—*City Press* (in an article of three columns).

---

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER SHOULD POSSESS A COPY.

Now ready, in cloth, price 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 8d., The

**Housekeeper's Assistant: a Collection of the most**

valuable Recipes, carefully written down for future use, by Mrs. B—, during her forty years' active service.

.. As much as two guineas has been paid for a copy of this invaluable little work.

"Truly a 'Housekeeper's Assistant.' We should think the little book would very quickly find a place in all the housekeepers' rooms in the country. No instructions appear to be given but those which are of the greatest service to persons in the charge of family arrangements."—*Illustrated News*.

---

John Camden Hotten, 74 and 75, Piccadilly, W.

# THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

*In 2 vols. 8vo, Cloth, price 9s. each vol.*

THE SABBATH ; or an Examination of the Six Texts commonly adduced from the New Testament in proof of a Christian Sabbath. (Vol. I.)

And an Inquiry into the supposed Obligation of the Sabbaths of the Old Testament. (Vol. II.)

By the late Sir WILLIAM DOMVILLE, Bart.

"It is one of the ablest controversial works I ever read, written in the soberest and most pious spirit, with an abundance of learning admirably brought to bear upon the subject."—*Fraser's Magazine* of January, 1856. Article, "Friends in Council Abroad."

*Also, by the same Author, price 6d.*

THE MOSAIC SABBATH ; a Pamphlet, showing the Fourth Commandment to be not obligatory on Christians. It forms the first chapter of Vol. II. on the Sabbaths of the Old Testament.

The following is an Extract from a review of this pamphlet by "The Leader," of Sept. 4, 1850 :—

"The question then arises, Is the Decalogue rendered obligatory upon other nations (than the Jews) by any passage of the New Testament ? The answer is a conclusive negative."—"The way in which this argument is pursued by the author is a fine example of masterly deduction, and the success is triumphant."

London : CHAPMAN AND HALL, 193, Piccadilly.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

32 pages, price 2d., stamped 3d.,

# PUBLIC OPINION,

(THE ENGLISH GALIGNANI),

A Comprehensive Epitome of the Press throughout the World.

---

PUBLIC OPINION gives the comments of the various leading Journals—British, Colonial, and Continental—on all important current topics, an elaborate summary of Contemporary Events, an extensive selection of General Miscellaneous Intelligence, and a copious variety of Literary and Popular Reading.

British Residents on the Continent and in the Colonies, Politicians, Editors and Authors, the Nobility, Clergy and Gentry, the Merchant and Manufacturer, and, indeed, all classes of readers who are interested in acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of the varied Political, Social, and Commercial Questions that are daily arising, will find their requirements carefully studied in PUBLIC OPINION, which presents features of interest not to be met with in any other journal in existence. Its columns are more than ordinarily attractive by reason of their containing matter carefully selected from the wisest and most diverse sources, and considerable space is devoted to information of a light and agreeable character, adapted for family reading, gleaned from numerous first-class publications.

*TO ADVERTISERS* the extensive circulation attained by PUBLIC OPINION amongst all classes of society renders it an extremely valuable Advertising Medium. Appealing to no restricted class, but to the great body of persons interested in the discussion of the topics of the day; aiming to interest alike the Politician, the Clergyman, the Student, and the Man of Business, it is peculiarly adapted for Advertisements of a Literary, Artistic, or Scientific nature, the announcements of Assurance and Public Companies, &c., while its lighter pages, being attractive to the various members of families, render it a valuable vehicle for general commercial firms.

**Yearly Subscription, 13s.**

PUBLIC OPINION is published in time for Friday evening's post, and sold at all Railway Bookstalls, and by all Booksellers and Newsagents throughout the Kingdom and the Colonies.

---

Office:—

11, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, W.C.